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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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The Boyhood of Lincoln

Although Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky and made Illinois the home of his manhood years, he passed most of his boyhood in the southern part of Indiana. A great granite memorial stands on the spot where he was born on February 12th, 1809, and another monument marks the place in Illinois where he was laid at rest in 1865. A cedar tree a mile and a half east of the village of Gentryville, Indiana, shows the world the less known, but hardly less interesting site of the log cabin that was his home for more than twelve years.

Abraham Lincoln was seven years old when his father and mother, with him and his sister Sarah, moved from their Kentucky home to a new home in the Indiana wilderness, about sixteen miles north of the Ohio River. That was in the fall of 1816. A part of the way they rode in a rude cart. They carried little with them, for there had been little in the Kentucky log cabin that was worth taking away. There was no road through the wilderness, and often it was necessary to use the axe to make a passage. There was abundant game in the woods, and the gun of Lincoln's father supplied the family with food. At night they slept on the ground in the forest, with the fallen leaves for a bed.

When they reached the sunny hillside that Thomas Lincoln had chosen for his new home—for he had made a journey for that purpose a few weeks before—there was no shelter awaiting them and no neighbors to greet them. It was easy work, however, to make a shelter—such as it was. A few small logs, barely more than poles, put together in the form of a camp, with only three sides inclosed, made the home of the Lincoln family of four through the winter of 1816-17, and for the following months. With blankets and skins, a hardy pioneer like Thomas Lincoln could get along very well in a camp of that sort, but what a winter it must have been for the mother and the two little children!

By the time of the second winter in Indiana—that of 1817-18, just a hundred years ago—the Lincoln family had a cabin of four walls to shelter them. It was made of unhewn logs, and for the first year or two had neither floor nor window nor door; still, it was better than the camp of poles with its open front. In that rough log cabin the Lincoln family lived until they moved to Illinois in 1830, when Abraham was twenty-one years old.

Meanwhile, during the second year in Indiana, Lincoln met the first great grief of his life in the death of his mother, a remarkable woman, far superior in mind and in strength of character to her husband, Thomas Lincoln. To end of his days Abraham paid honor to her memory. A year or so later the father married again, and brought a stepmother to the log cabin. She, too, was a woman of fine qualities of head and heart, and the love and care that she gave Abraham and his sister won their hearts.

What was the life that Abraham Lincoln lived between the ages of seven and twenty-one, while that Indiana log cabin was his home? What did he do? What was his work and what was his play? What did he study? What did he wear? How did he look?

There was no lack of things to do. For example, there was always wood to cut for the great fireplace. There was water to be brought from a spring nearly a mile away, for there was no good water near the spot that Thomas Lincoln chose for his house. There was corn to plant and cultivate—almost the only crop that the early settler tried to raise. In fact, Abraham Lincoln had begun to work in the field in Kentucky before he left there in his seventh year. There was all the wild life of the great forest to offer adventure and sport—although Lincoln cared less for hunting and fishing than most boys do. As other settlers became more numerous there was often a chance to work in their fields; but his father usually took the twenty-five cents a day that he earned. There was little enough of the play that the boys of the present generation enjoy.

Abraham Lincoln was ten years old before he learned to write, and even at that age he could not read,

for the very good reason that there was nothing for him to read. His first sight of a book came when a wagon broke down one day near the Lincoln home. The travelers had to wait by the roadside while the wagon was mended. A woman in the party had a book, from which she read stories to Abraham and his sister. That opened a new world to the eager boy, and from that time on his zeal for learning burned like a fire in his breast.

In the next few years he was able to go to school for a few terms. In one case he had to walk five miles. His whole school life covered no more than a few months and taught him no more than reading, writing and the simplest things of arithmetic, but in the broader sense he never ceased to study and to learn. One by one he got hold of a few books, and those he read and read again from cover to cover. The first of them were the Bible, Aesop's Fables, Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, a history of the United States, a life of Washington, a life of Henry Clay, the poems of Burns and the laws of Indiana—a short list, but a great one. For years and years those were the only books that he knew, but even if he had been in a great university or near a city library he could hardly have chosen better books than those that came to his hand. A little later he got hold of a dictionary, which he read through carefully page by page.

Those books, and perhaps a few others as the years passed, were all that were to be found at the homes of neighbors for many miles round. He often read as he worked in the fields—or rather, he sat on the fence or let the horse rest at the end of the furrow while he read, although his father or the neighbors could not see how crops could ever be raised that way. One book that he borrowed—the Life of Washington—he read by the light of the fireplace and then tucked it into a chink between two logs when he went to bed. That night it rained and spoiled the book, and for three days he worked in the fields of the man of whom he had borrowed it, in order to make good the loss.

At the little village, a mile and a half away, the storekeeper took the only newspaper that came to that region. It was published in Louisville. To the store Abraham Lincoln went regularly every week to read the newspaper. He often read it aloud to the men and boys who gathered there, some of whom could not read. At that store, perhaps from the practice of reading aloud, he first found out that he liked to make speeches and to engage in debates. He often declaimed and argued as he worked in the field or walked in the woods.

He practiced writing or did his simple sums in arithmetic with a piece of charcoal, or on the point of a burned stick on boards or on the cabin floor and walls, and for a time on a wooden shovel, that he whittled clean when it became covered with figures. Paper was very scarce and ink so hard to get that when Lincoln first began to use a pen he used one made from the feather of a turkey buzzard and ink from blackberry-brier root. Sometimes he wrote with a sharp stick on the white sand along the banks of a neighboring creek.

He liked to write verse, and when his sister was married his wedding gift was a bit of doggerel about Adam and Eve. His first composition to appear in print was an article against intemperance, the besetting sin of frontier life. A traveling preacher had sent it to a newspaper in Ohio.

By the time Lincoln was sixteen years old he was six feet tall, and before the family left Indiana he had reached his full height of six feet and four inches. He had grown fast, but not at the expense of his strength, for he was so much stronger than most young men of the neighborhood that he easily excelled them in the rough sports of the time, especially in wrestling.

In winter he wore a hunting shirt and trousers of deerskin and a cap of coonskin, with the tail of the coon hanging down behind. Under the deerskin shirt he wore a shirt of linsey-woolsey—undyed material of linen and wool mixed. He wore no underclothing and no stockings. His boots were of cowhide, or, in dry weather, moccasins that his step-

mother made. In summer, until he was well into manhood, he went barefoot.

So Abraham Lincoln lived and grew and worked and studied in southern Indiana for a dozen years. He made his first long journey when he was nineteen years old. Then he hired out at six dollars a month to help take a flatboat down the Ohio and the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Just before he started on that trip he earned the first dollar that he ever received for a single piece of work, by ferrying two men and their trunks from the shore of the Ohio River to a steamboat that was lying in the stream.

A little later the Lincoln family moved from Indiana to the prairies of Illinois. There Lincoln the boy became Lincoln the man, whom all the world honors and reveres—rail-splitter, village storekeeper and postmaster, surveyor, lawyer, member of the Illinois Legislature, member of Congress, worthy opponent of the great Douglas, President, savior of the Union, martyr and one of the immortals. Every American boy can put a finer quality into his Americanism if he reads carefully the inspiring story of that life from the early years in Kentucky and Indiana to the final scenes in Washington.—*Youth's Companion.*

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING.

"Ancient civilizations were destroyed by invading barbarians—we breed our own." New York City considers adding seven hundred new policemen to its payroll, more than a million dollars a year for life, simply to aid in keeping these barbarians rounded up. New York State pays thirty millions a year to provide institutions for the safe-keeping of individuals unfit for community living. Government accepts the principle of taxing the industrious and productive to provide support for the worthless and incompetent. But the latter class is being recruited too rapidly for safety and bids fair to become an intolerable burden upon the industrious. Civilization appears headed for its own destruction when it simply guards and supports its worthless citizens. It must actively reduce their growing numbers, and even take steps to breed better ones.

New York State strives to meet this responsibility. She recognizes her schools as her first agent for training citizens—and votes them a thirty-eight million dollar budget. The schools should properly train all who attend them, but one hundred forty-three thousand of her boys have quit school before they are sixteen years of age, and two hundred forty-seven thousand before they are nineteen. These boys are continuing their education in the practical school of life, without guidance from the State. The lessons they learn in these formative years are going to determine the kind of men they will be. Fifty thousand of them are without fathers or guardians, two hundred twenty-thousand went on record in our questionnaire as stating they had no definite purpose or aim in their present jobs. They drift from job to job or no job, and stumble along until they stumble into becoming voters and assuming the responsibility of citizenship.

All thoughtful men recognize the importance of guarding the future of these boys. Throughout this State thousands of men, hundreds of thousands of dollars are engaged in a dozen different boyhood welfare movements. But those reach only the few individuals who respond to their particular program and can only scratch the surface of this vast army of boys, from which are recruited the dregs and derelicts of social living. This vast effort and voluntary expense does, however, prove the recognized need for this field of work.

While the law is State-wide in scope, in its application, for any given community, it directly affects the welfare of the citizens of that community. It is their boys who are to be trained and led to better things, and, therefore, it is important and necessary that the law be administered in each community under the supervision of some local body representing that community, just as the Boards of Education and school trustees are the local agents for administering the State laws for education. So we would make the

local committee an integral part of our organization, and expected to exercise a definite responsibility in carrying on the training of its own community boys.

Here again New York State has taken a most progressive step in her law for universal military training. Under the broad provisions of this law, we may organize and operate a State-wide legalized boyhood welfare work, which will include everyone of these two hundred forty-seven thousand boys, who are out of school. We can bring everyone of them into local units where, under wise leadership, they may be trained to higher ideals, and to better individual development; where they may be led through the enthusiasm and spirit injected by the trained instructor to participate in all manner of exercises and community interests which will enlist them for life in the cause of good government and good citizenship.

And because by far the greater share of the instructor's work with the boys lies in those things he will give them in addition to the minimum drill prescribed by law, and because the local civic pride and development are so important a phase of his work, this instructor must be a local man—most acceptable to the community. It would, therefore, be the first duty of the local committee to see that the best available local men are selected as instructors. Their services must be largely voluntary. The State cannot pay for the ability which the man must have who is fitted for his high order of leadership. Like the scout leader, his work is done in response to a sense of civic duty, and reward is the intense gratification that comes to the man who is instrumental in making men.

It is recognized that the finest policies and noblest projects must fail if their execution be left to incompetent hands. All these instructors must be fitted for this work. Experience in war, unlimited experience in Army or National Guard training, may not alone fit a man to give this instruction, nor will it give him the spirit of this leadership. Therefore, all men who are selected to be instructors would be assembled and given a preliminary ten days intensive course of training designed to fit them for this special work. A manual for instructors must be prepared which will contain all of the technical and required work which they are to give. A manual for cadets must be issued containing the definite things the cadet is required to learn. Material for lectures, suggestions for practical instruction, subject matter for hygiene talks and the details for physical examinations, suggestions for outside entertainments and activities for the development of esprit and civic pride and improvement, all of these would be furnished from headquarters. Necessary administration for the instructor would be reduced to the absolute minimum. The voluntary leader could thus occupy himself and his time exclusively in leadership.

The purpose of the training, the sole object of all our efforts, must be kept clear before everyone engaged; to benefit the boy, to fit him better to meet the issues of life, to give him habits and a mental and physical attitude which qualify him for a happier and more successful membership in his community, and for citizenship in both the political and industrial state. Every detail of the training would be designed and carried out to these specific ends. The drills and exercises must be made so keen and interesting that the boy would enjoy them, would leave them exhilarated and uplifted, feeling that they had done him good and wanting to come again. Training will include three phases,—the purely military, the health activities, and the educational activities.

The purely military is used for the sole reason that no other known system has been devised which can so well develop the boy, and instill in him the qualities of manliness which mean so much. William James says:

"There is a military type which everyone feels that the race should continue to breed, for everyone recognizes its superiority."

Modern discipline and the requirements of modern command, both in business and in war, require that subordinates be trusted to act on

their own initiative. This means that training must develop their individual characters. It must develop their self-respect and self-assurance, so that they may have the self-confidence to make decisions as to what should be done; and it must develop their strength of character so they may willingly accept the responsibility of acting out his decision.

This is training fit for democracy. It seeks out the qualities of individualism in its men, and stands on the development and intelligent use of these qualities. It is a Maker of Men. And these men are taught the self-control demanded by membership in community living; the team work demanded by that co-operative effort which alone can win success today; and the requirement of loyalty and subordination under leadership. This is the discipline of the college football squad—high spirited and proud, its individuals blend into the team, loyal to fellows and to leader, and instant in obedience to orders on the field. And this is modern military discipline.

War has again taught us that machines cannot win alone. They may test man's resource and endurance almost to breaking, but in the end superior manpower emerges victorious. It is the fiber of the nerves and bodies and souls of our manhood which meets the final test and decides the issue. And that nation will stand triumphant in peace as well as in war which best guards and develops the quality of her manhood.

The late war exploded the bug-a-boo of technical military training. Any man of real worth can quickly learn the technique of his individual part in war. The thing that takes time is to make him a "man of real worth," good physique, steady nerves, mind and body in co-ordination; a clear-thinking, self-respecting individual, trained to the requirements of subordination and co-operation in teamwork under proper leadership; a man of high courage and personal character, imbued with a sense of service to the State. Such a man is at once an ideal soldier in war and democratic citizen in peace.

Employers of labor will tell you today: "I can talk to my men who had war training. They stand up and look me in the eye and say 'Yes, sir' and 'No, sir,' and mean what they say." The boy who has learned to stand squarely on his feet, neat in appearance, head and body erect, looking his man in the eye, will receive far greater consideration than the slouch and sulk. His mental and physical attitude gives him a fair and hopeful outlook upon life. His judgments are less likely to be tinged by suspicion and prejudice. His personal pride and self-respect are a wholesome basis for his own respect for authority and the rights of the community. And this is the object of our military training.

The objects of the health activities are better understood and need less explanation. The lessons of the draft were too startling to be forgotten. Healthy minds will be found only in healthy bodies—and healthy minds are necessary to democracy and to our accepted philosophy of self-determination. Through these activities we could expect to do much to lessen the number of young men who are now recruiting the State Institutions. The field for improving the quality and tone of our manhood is unlimited. Our enrollment questionnaire, containing forty-five intimate questions, has given us the data for our problem, and points our way to position constructive work that no agency has ever heretofore been able to undertake. No other government has ever made such a survey of boyhood, and no one could heretofore have appreciated one-half the requirements of the problem.

In the field of education our efforts would be wholly practical. No one would preach. We would strive to demonstrate to these boys what is going on in the practical world about them, what forestry means for example, to picture the life of the railway mail service, of field engineering in various phases, to explain the many phases of government activities, and thus bring to these boys some appreciation of the opportunities and responsibilities of the life before them.

This is a vast undertaking looked

at as a whole, for the number of boys involved is tremendous. But we may organize on a basis that makes it not only practicable but easily within our financial means. Training for good citizenship should be regarded by government on the same basis as it now regards the question of building good roads: a section of good road is of direct benefit to the community where it is located, and they must bear part of the expense of construction. But it is of benefit to the State, so the State prescribes its standard of excellence, supervises its construction, and bears its part of the expense. But it is also of benefit to interstate traffic, so the Nation says—Make the road up to standard and we will pay our share of the expense.

Let us see how this works out with training. We would go to a community under our State law and say, we will organize all boys into training units, and, under leaders whom you select, will give them a prescribed minimum of training for good citizenship. The State will furnish the organization, the supervision, and the prescribed course up to a certain standard. But the main thing for you is this, we actually get all of these boys into these units. We reach the ones who need it, as well as the better boys who would volunteer. You thus have them in hand, and may go as much further in their development as your ability and time admits.

In the medium-sized communities this is both simple and inexpensive. Drills may be held out of doors in the open seasons during the twilight hours after supper. In the next larger cities, drills may be held in the armories during winter evenings. But in the largest cities, armory facilities will not accommodate the great number of boys. For example, the armory facilities of Greater New York as now available will accommodate a maximum of 40,000 boys. There are 132,000 to be trained. In these largest cities we must plan to train the surplus in some other way—most efficiently in summer camps.

These large cities are the big important field for welfare work. Their boys largely recruit the worthless and criminal classes. We can actually get these boys into permanent training units, which will keep them in hand during the years where proper leaders may keep them engaged in wholesome activities. The forty thousand New York boys to be given the continuous armory training would be made up of local groups which would be organized through the aid of the various settlement and welfare agencies. Each such unit would be a local "gang" or club, where "self-government" and all manner of welfare ideas could be continuously practiced through the years. For the others, they would attend the annual summer-time camps. And those who there became inspired with the sense of duty to State and an appreciation of the value of continued military training, could enlist in the National Guard and thus continue as members of the Guard their military training throughout the year.

Likewise in the sparsely settled rural communities, it is impracticable to assemble weekly enough boys to justify a training unit. So here also these boys should be assembled in local county training camps in the fall at the end of harvest. Here, in addition to military training, they would be given instruction and training in teamwork for meeting rural problems, such as shade tree planting, the elimination of common farm pests, various co-operative and community enterprises, etc.

Training in camp, while most efficient, is costly. We would divide this cost between the community, the State, and the nation, according to the good roads idea. The community would supply the camp site for her own boys, and transport them to and from the camp. This could be done cheaply by mobilizing on Sundays, the necessary motor truck transportation. The State would furnish the trained instructors, the uniform, the military equipment, and conduct the training. And then the Nation, where States conduct the training camps up to a required standard of efficiency and curriculum, would assist the States to the extent of supplying the army rations for the men in camp, the mess equipment, the army cooks, and the medi-

cal staffs necessary for the health examinations.

Such a federal law could and should be passed by Congress. It would be a step toward universal training, and in accord with our policy of keeping educational matters quite in the hands of the State authorities. This would put little burden on the federal government, for New York is the only State now preparing to take advantage of it; and the cost would mount only as other States passed training laws and organized for the conduct of training.

Recognizing the necessity of approaching so comprehensive a scheme on a sound and practical basis, and while awaiting the action of Congress, we would employ this year largely in preparation and laboratory experimentation. We would leave to the schools the training of the school boys; continue the training of certain employed boy units which are now in particularly successful operation; try out on a small scale in a few selected localities the practicability and relative value of our new methods; prepare the required manuals; train the selected instructors; and in general prove the ground so that another year we could come to the people with a sure plan whose results and costs are known. This would advance rather than retard the cause of universal military training on sound lines.

There should be no doubt of the value of this training conducted on these lines. The leading thoughtful citizens of every community in the nation would seek its advantages for their own citizenship. The nation is now full of men trained in leadership through their late war experiences. Many of these men are available as local leaders for carrying on this training of boyhood for manhood. Here is the possibility of universal military training along American lines toward American ideals.

LINCOLN C. ANDERSON.

CRYSTAL WEDDING

Numbers of their friends, all hailing from Brantford, gave Mr. and Mrs. Moynihan, Willow Street, a most delightful surprise one evening recently by gathering at their home to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. The gifts in crystal were beautiful as well as very useful. A most enjoyable time was spent, and some of the guests remained over Sunday having fallen in love with the beautiful town of Waterloo. A tramp through Waterloo's beautiful park with her winter coat was also enjoyed on Sunday afternoon.—*Waterloo, Ont., Record, Jan. 17.*

The Mid-Western Mission to the Deaf.

The Rev. C. W. Charles, General Missionary, 478 S. Ohio Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

FEBRUARY Cleveland Division.

4—Massfield.
6—Cleveland, 11 A.M., Holy Communion, and 3 P.M.
Akron, 7:30 P.M.
7—Youngstown.
8—Canton.

Michigan Division.

11—Toledo.
13—Detroit, 11 A.M., Holy Communion, and 3 P.M. Flint, 7:50 P.M.
14—Grand Rapids.
15—Kalamazoo.

Indianapolis Division.

18—Lima.
19—Anderson.
20—Indianapolis, 10:45 A.M., Holy Communion, and 3 P.M.
Richmond, 7:30 P.M.
3—Piqua, 7:15 P.M.

Columbus-Cincinnati Division.

27—Cincinnati, 10:30 A.M., Holy Communion, Springfield, 2:30 P.M.
Cincinnati, 7:30 P.M.

Mr. James Watson, for many years head of the Washington State School for the Deaf, and later of the Idaho School, died recently at his home in Portland, Oregon. He came of a family of educators of the deaf, the Watsons, Asherofts, and McGanns engaged in the work in the United States and Canada being relatives of his. His son, Cecil Watson, and his daughter, Mrs. E. S. Tillinghast, were also teachers for a time. All the members of the family we ever met could use the sign language with a clearness and grace that we have seldom seen equaled.—*Kentucky Standard.*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at W. 163d Street and Ft. Washington Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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It's true to God who's true to man.
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most lame,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

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What is the Effect of the Pure Oral Method on the Majority of Deaf Children?

From the Scottish Educational Journal

In order fully to answer this question, let us look at the mental condition of the hearing child, and compare it with that of the deaf at five years of age. A hearing child, five years old, has had his brain stimulated from his infancy. It has a vocabulary of probably a thousand words. It is able to express its own thoughts, and converse in a simple manner with those around it. How has all this been brought about? Chiefly through the ear. Think of the stimulating effect on the brain caused, for instance, by the sighing of the wind through the trees; the patter of raindrops on the window-pane; the bleating of sheep on a hill side; the voice of the shepherd; the barking of his dog; the hum of bees among the flowers; the sounds of awaking life in a farm yard; the noise of a waterfall; the gurgling of a brook. What a mental education, and yet we have not mentioned the highest of all—music. To all these delightful sounds the deaf child is a stranger. It has lived its five years in a silent world. It knows not a word. Silence induces heaviness, drowsiness, lack of brightness, general inertia, and under these conditions the brain becomes dormant.

Before coming to school, the deaf child has (in a limited sense) made itself understood by signs. Signs are the natural language of the deaf. That being so, it may be asked why we do not encourage them in school. First, because they are not the language of the country in which the child's life is to be spent. Secondly, they cannot be written. Thirdly, they differ somewhat in each separate community of deaf. Finally, they are detrimental to the acquisition of correct language.

Before going on let us make clear what we mean by speech and language. Why does the normal child not speak in early infancy? It has the organs of speech, and the power of hearing. It must acquire a knowledge of language before it can use it, and it has usually about a year's instruction before it attempts to use language, or in other words, to speak.

What is language? It is a collection of sounds, or, it may be, written characters, to which, by common consent, ideas have been attached. By knowledge of these sounds or written characters, a means of communication is established between mind and mind. By means of language we are enabled to convey our thoughts and aspirations to other minds, while they in turn may give us the benefit of their advice or warning. This can be done without speech. Language may be used by writing or speaking, it is immaterial which, but it is very evident that a knowledge of it is essential before it can be used.

Now what is speech? It is the production of vocal sounds which represent a language. The normal child begins to speak because through the ear it has learned that by imitating certain sounds which it has heard used repeatedly it gets its wants supplied. We talk about the "Mother tongue," which is just the language the child learns before it is able to speak. The Deaf cannot acquire language by the ear—it must be acquired by the eye and the hand. The aim of every teacher of the Deaf should be to give the child, as soon as possible, a means of expressing itself in correct English. We must never forget that it is the brain of man that raises him above the lower animals. Though strength be theirs, man is lord over them by means of mental development. The deaf child on entering school has the brain, but, to a great extent, it is dormant. Compared with the normal child, a deaf-mute of five or six years of age is not equal in brain development to a normal child of eighteen months. Should the young

deaf child be forbidden to sign? No. Certainly not. No one ought to say to a deaf child, "Don't sign," until the child has been given an equivalent for signing, and the best equivalent is finger spelling, for it brings the child at once into direct contact with the English language.

The great necessity of every human being (not the deaf alone) is to know, to understand, and to be able to use the language of the country in which he lives.

First things first, ought to be the motto. Speech is not so necessary to the well-being of a child as language. A person may go through life very successfully, dumb, but without a knowledge of language he is derelict. A parrot can be taught to speak; a dog can not; but it is unnecessary to say which is the more intelligent companion.

What is the effect of the Pure Oral Method on the majority of Deaf Children?

It fosters the habit of disobedience. "Don't sign," is the command. But the young child must sign if it is to express itself at all. Some one, I believe Locke, says, "Early obedience is the foundation of self-control." If that be so, how detrimental to moral development must be a system which makes obedience impossible. A system of continual repression will never produce nobility of character. The Pure Oral Method develops, in many cases, a lack of respect for the teacher. How can it be otherwise? The teacher forbids the pupil to sign and yet does it himself. Pure Oralists cannot deny that they sign, but they excuse themselves by saying that they do not use conventional signs, only "natural" ones.

Natural signs! There are none. All signing is abnormal. What is a sign? Something that represents. Signs are adopted where language is weak or absent altogether.

Conventional Signs!

Conventional, according to the Dictionary means—"Agreed on," "Customary." Therefore, when any sign has been used between the same individuals a dozen times, it is conventional. Signs and gesticulations are two very different things. The use of a sign betrays poverty of language. Gesticulation, however (which is most in evidence when earnest discourse is going on), is a clear proof of the close relationship between the speech and hand centres in the brain. By the Oral Method, as the children are not allowed the use of finger-spelling, they must depend on lip-reading, and how laborious for the child that must be.

Put a hearing person at the back of a hall, where a most interesting lecture is being given, and let that person be able to hear only a few words here and there. I ask how long he will endeavour to listen. Will he not, after a few attempts, give up altogether and begin to think his own thoughts? A similar state of mind is developed in the deaf by long lip-reading lessons. The Pure Oral method, I have found, creates in the child a dislike for hard study, and fosters inattention. Let me here state the case of a boy who, during his first year at school, under the combined method, made most rapid progress both with speech and lip-reading as well as acquiring a vocabulary of about three hundred words. He was so interested and anxious to gain knowledge that on seeing a sign which he did not understand he was in the habit of repeating it in the classroom, requesting to be told the meaning of it. Not satisfied by having the explanation spelt on the fingers and written on the blackboard, he would ask to have it spoken so that he might see how it appeared on the lips. Being a very promising pupil, he was put into a Pure Oral class. Two years later I am told he does nothing; he is so lazy.

In all my experience I have found nothing harder than to awaken interest in children who have had a year under the so-called Pure Oral method and have been cast aside as not suitable for training under it. Every deaf child should be taught to speak, if possible, but Language comes before Speech. What would be the impression created if the mother of a normal child were to insist that no language must be given to her child until it could speak; and then that it must begin with fairy tales before it knew the names of the objects around it. I ask again, what would any sane person think of that mother? Yet in many instances a similar course is pursued with the Deaf? Then in the majority of Orally taught classes there are one or two show pupils who in some cases get special attention. Usually these are semi-deaf or semi-mute. For platform exhibitions the work in gone over again and again for days, sometimes weeks, before the exhibition takes place, until there is very little lip-reading necessary, for the children know pretty well what is coming.

And the admiring public says, "Wonderful," and the deaf child suffers! The pity of it! In conclusion, the Pure Oral Method retards the acquisition of knowledge. The Deaf, on coming to school, have to recover in mental development five lost years. That being so, they have no time to fritter away. Knowledge is a necessary equipment for the battle of life. By finger-spelling, information can be given in half-an-

hour which by the Oral Method could not be imparted in twice the time. Finger spelling does not preclude Speech and Lip-reading, therefore why hamper progress by not using it?

GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

On Friday evening, February 4th, Miss Elizabeth Peet delivered a lecture on the "Philology of the Sign Language." She explained that the sign language was as old as civilization itself, but that it first began to take its present definite shape with the advent of deaf-mute education in France. At its best it is a really beautiful language. It is the natural medium of communication between deaf persons, and only becomes a "weed language" when it is suppressed—thanks to the advocates of the beautiful, though impractical, theory of pure oralism—or when it is not properly fostered in the formative period. The laws which govern its growth are identical with those which govern spoken and written English. Where it is not acquired unconsciously from good masters, cultivation is necessary. Every sign in good standing, if probed carefully, will be found to have some good reason for existence. Miss Peet explained the derivation of several of our more common signs as examples. She closed her lecture with a plea for better sign language among the students; an attack upon "slang" signs; and with some pointers on how to make our signs more effective and clear.

After the above lecture the Y. W. C. A. had a "fudge-sale." The fudge was sold in small portions by a contingent of fair Co-eds, so the supply disappeared almost as swiftly as it arrived.

Saturday evening, at half past eight, the student body congregated in the Chapel Hall, to do honor to the memory of the founder of the College, Edward Miner Gallaudet. President Hall opened the program with some remarks upon the Gallaudet family. Dr. Hotchkiss related several incidents in the life of Dr. Gallaudet. He recalled several hiking expeditions in which Dr. Gallaudet participated. Dr. Hotchkiss lay special stress upon his broad humanity and unselfishness. After his talk the N. A. D. film of Dr. Gallaudet's lecture upon the Lorna Doone Country was shown. Two Burton Holmes' Travelogues followed—the first showing scenes in London and the second scenes in Versailles and Paris.

On Saturday evening, February 5th, at 7:30 P.M., just before the above, the Gallaudet Reserves played the Bliss Electrical School quint. The Randolph-Macon game scheduled for the same evening, had been called off at their request, so the Bliss team was recruited to meet the Reserves. The Reserves played well, but lost by 15 to 12.

Manager Rosen, '21, of the Track Team is planning to have his men take part in the mile relay at the John Hopkins Indoor Meet, February 26th. The team is now getting in shape on a local Y. M. C. A. floor. He also intends to have the team participate in the Catholic University Indoor Meet, to be held on March 3d and in a few later events. At a recent meeting of the college men, plans for the Easter camping expeditions were discussed. Great Falls was chosen again as the site, as no other place proved so satisfactory either from the standpoint of location or transportation.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

ULTIMATELY schools get what they pay for in employing teachers. Twenty years ago schools for the deaf paid their teachers more than public schools and the teachers were comparatively better. Today it is doubtful if any state school for the deaf is paying salaries equal to salaries received by public school teachers in the largest city of that state. Why should prospective teachers prepare to teach the deaf when they receive less money and have more work? The fact is, the best brains are not entering into the work for the deaf. The profession will soon be overrun with young girls who want to earn a little pin money before getting married, and who do not want to take the time to finish high school and go to normal. These girls seldom acquire a professional attitude and usually check or ruin the educational advancement of thirty or forty deaf children. Good teachers must work long and hard to undo these young girls' mistakes. The sad part of it is these young teachers do not appreciate the grave results of their shortcomings. As long as they have a good time and the work is not too hard, they thoroughly enjoy it. Schools for the deaf must pay more to their teachers and must raise the standards of teachers' qualifications if the profession is to retain its prestige.—*Silent Worker.*

A prisoner paroled from Joliet prison broke back into jail again after three weeks of freedom. He said he couldn't cope with modern high costs of living.

Men would not hate the law so much if they did not break it first.

CHICAGO.

'Twas but a deaf kid, and sad and sore,
Who knocked at Douglas Fairbank's door;
But Douglas Fairbanks proved a MAN—
He lent his dress-suit spick and span,
And took the deaf kid out to dine—
The papers gave it many a line!

Ladies and gentleman, let me present you to Mister Thaddeus Chabowsky.

Step up, friends, and grasp the hand that grasped the hands of "Doug" and his Mary (nee Pickford).

Thaddeus, ladies and gentlemen, is one of the biggest young bluffers you ever met. His bluffs usually take rank with Baron Munchausen's best efforts. (But that is all right—if you can get away with it.) Thaddeus is a natural-born—beg pardon, bluffer.

I first met him a year ago at the Silent A. C., arrayed in one of those wide-brimmed Stetson hats you see cowboys wear in the movies. He did not know who I was—unfortunately the younger generation do not properly reverence and appreciate our "Big Guns" of the deaf world. He told me wild deeds of his deer-ing-do on the cattle ranges in Seattle. Seattle, he said, was overrun with coyotes, and stampedes of long-horned cattle thru the sleepy streets were common occurrences.

He did not know I used to be one of the Seattle stalwarts. Nor did he know long-horn cattle are practically extinct, except on scattered tracts in Arizona and vicinity. They are so active the ranchers find raising them unprofitable, and are universally breeding short-horn cattle.

But this gives you an idea of his vivid imagination.

Well, Thaddeus bummed his way overland to Los Angeles, having several runs-in with the police en route—from which his fertile imagination bluffed him free. Arrived in Los Angeles he knocked on the door of Douglas Fairbanks, relating he was a wizard as an actor, the deaf being compelled to "act their ideas in communication."

But nerve and bluff succeed where real merit fails—sometimes. Fairbanks was greatly interested, lent him his dress suit and took him out to dine. The papers gave it a colorful column. Learning Thaddeus was not yet 21, "Doug" gave him a letter to one of the Chicago studios, and sent him back home.

So Mister Thaddeus Chabowsky is back with his cronies in the S. A. C. And what tales he does tell.

You ought to see him. It's a treat.

Sid Howard is better. He has left the Illinois Central Hospital for his home, 1460 East 57th Street, and—after several seeming relapses—has definitely taken a turn for the better.

Those old war-horses are hard to kill. The harder they work, the longer they live.

The ladies of the S. A. C., assisted by the male contingent, gave a surprise birthday party to their retiring president, Mrs. J. Frederick Meagher, on Groundhog Day. An extremely superb sewing cabinet was presented her, after which nearly 90 guests sat down to a nice "spread."

Forty of the Aux Sac ladies gave a shower to Mrs. Isadore Newman, February 5, winding up with a nice supper, to which some of their husbands were invited.

Mrs. Watson bubbles with pride. There's a reason. She just became a grandmother for the fourth time.

Mrs. James E. Auld gave a nice super-party to the tots of some of her friends, in honor of the first birthday of her little son.

Division No. 1 has renewed its lease on the hall in Masonic Temple at an advanced rental. George Brashar is elected treasurer to succeed his brother, the late William, and F. LaMotte was elevated to the vice-presidency vacated by George Brashar's action. Nominations for delegate to the Atlanta convention occur at the March meeting, election in April. No. 1 will send an alternate at its own expense, the Grand Division paying expenses of delegates only.

Industrial conditions are the same here as everywhere—plenty of men out of work, and jobs hard to get. The clothing workers mostly work one week on and the other week off, in rotation. Despite this hullabaloo about the lowered cost of living, most of Chicago's landlords are raising rents slightly \$5 to \$15 monthly increase.

Miss Anna McKenna was called to New York by the illness of her sister.

The faithful of All Angels' plan to rigorously observe Lent—February 9th to March 27th, so the last of the monthly wild parties was held at this popular rendezvous January 29th, eleven tables playing. During Lent, however, the pleasing practice of serving wholesome and appetizing table d'hôte meals at fifty cents per plate will be continued, followed by the usual five reels on that trusty Patheoscope of the vicar's. For a wonder, in these days, one can be certain of getting one's money's worth and since adding the "cabaret" of films the attendance is gradually waxing greatly. This is not a paid press-

agent puff, it is simple justice to Chicago readers, who pay their two dollars for timely tips and needful news. When an enterprise is good, we'll say so. When one is not satisfactory, we'll say so too—if we say anything at all. This is not in accord with customary taffy-smearing journalism, but is a sincere attempt to give the subscribers what they want, and to encourage a gilded article of social service.

Are you with us, Friends?

Thank you.

Ernest Craig, who recently joined both the N. F. S. D. and the Silent A. C., delivered an excellent resume of the reasons for the present business stagnation, under the title of "The Outlook," at the Pas-a-Pas clubrooms, January 29. The adherents of the two organizations—once bitterly antagonistic—are gradually coming to see that spirited rivalry is a good thing. No one club, lodge, or nation, ever did or ever will possess a monopoly on brains or ability, which it doubt less a good thing for civilization.

Other Pas-a-Pas dates are:

February 12th—Meeting of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Association of the Deaf. All welcome.

February 19th—Masquerade ball, for members and friends. Those in costume admitted free, others twenty-five cents. Out-of-town visitors welcome on the same terms.

February 26th—The Rev. Walter Mahan, guide of Chicago's Roman Catholic silents, will deliver a lecture.

The S. A. C. gives a bunco party February 26th. Their Masquerade on the 12th is limited to members only.

January 23d, Bishop Griswold confirmed Mark Knightbart, Clara Nagel, and Mary Tegtmeyer, at All Angels.

THE MEAGHERS.

FANWOOD.

Miss Hannah Lucas Mathews, who was formerly a Physical Director here from 1916 to 1920, sent a long letter to the scribe recently. She is now connected with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Corporation. She still does school work, not actual teaching but supervising. She is in charge of twenty-two gymnastic teachers.

In the letter, she said: "I am so glad to hear anything about dear old N. Y. I. D. and all the pupils I loved so well. Much as I like my work here, I do miss the deaf girls and boys."

"The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. is very large. It is a part of the United States Steel Corporation. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. has huge mines, (iron and coal) and great big Steel Plants. In all these towns, mostly owned by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., there are splendid schools, and these are the schools, I supervise. Our girls and boys are having games now between the different towns. The boys are playing soccer, which is a splendid game. I wish you boys could play it. The girls are playing volley ball. These games are so interesting. They are all played out of doors. All our gymnastic work is done out of doors except in rainy weather."

"A few of the children are still barefooted, and for a few days, this month, the children are playing out of doors without coats. But today is quite cold again, and when it is cold people sure do feel it here."

"I hope you all like Miss Sheehan and are getting along nicely."

"I have enjoyed seeing the JOURNAL so much."

Monday afternoon, January 31st, a thrilling basket ball game between "Lou" and "Rudy" Quintets, took place.

Count and summary:

"Lou" (16) "Rudy" (11)
Donnelly F. Cairano
Marshall F. Behrens, Capt.
Cassell, Capt. F. Kressner
Lichtblau G. Finkelsht
Yager

Field-goals: "Lou"—Donnelly 5, Marshall 2, Foul-goals, Cassell 1, Jensen 1, Foul-goals, Donnelly 2, Cassell 2, Jensen 3.

Field-goals: "Rudy"—Behrens 1, Fitting 2, Foul-goals, Fitting 5, Foul-goals, Fitting 2.

Referee, Lieut. Frank Lux; Scorer, Cadet Adj. Charles Klein; Timekeeper, Cadet Louis Cohen.

Behrens and S. Finkelsht were the point winners.

Company B, of the 22d Regiment Armory, invited the members of the Protean Society to witness the Inter-Company track meet and games, Monday evening last. We are glad to inform you that Company B won the most prizes.

Snow came. Coasting for a day. Then, alas! it melted away.

The two grand shade trees, on the boy's parade ground, have been pruned into weird shapes without branches, and are a sad spectacle. Some of the boys are glad, because their wide-spreading branches interfered with home-runs during the base ball season. The pruning will give them renewed strength, and they will in a few years regain much of their former beauty.

Rose Ortners friends gave a surprise party to her recently, to commemorate her birthday. She received some beautiful birthday presents from her friends.

About two weeks ago the girls formed two basket-ball teams—Fanwood's Girl Seniors and Juniors. They are planning to secure an outside team to play with on the afternoon of Lincoln's birthday.

A match between an Alumni Quintet and Fanwood Seniors will be played on the afternoon of Lincoln's birthday.

The date of the Gallaudet and Fanwood basket ball exhibition game—is the 18th of February. Owing to the insufficient seating capacity, we are obliged to inform you that only teachers, professors, and pupils will be admitted.

The tournament record to up date is appended:—

SENIOR TOURNAMENT (F. A. A.)				
Teams	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Tom	7	7	0	1.000
Lon	8	6	2	.875
Eddie	7	6	1	.857
Mike	7	3	4	.428
Emil	6	0	6	.000
Rudy	6	0	6	.000

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT (F. A. A.)				
Teams	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Conlon	7	7	0	1.000
Conkili	7	5	2	.715
Moskovitz	7	4	3	.555
Finkelsht	7	4	3	.555
Wanley	7	1	6	.143
McKay	7	0	7	.000

MIDGET TOURNAMENT (M. A. A.)				
Teams	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Glants	11	10	1	.909
Cleveland	11	7	4	.636
Brooklyn	11	5	6	.455
Pittsburg	11	5	6	.455
Yankee	11	4	7	.363
Boston	11	2	9	.182

The F. A. A. Juniors were beaten by the Audubon quint, 47 to 34, Saturday afternoon.

An exceedingly wonderful entertainment by the girls of the Seventh A Grade, under the direction of Miss Alice M. Teegarden, was given to the members of Fanwood Literary Association Saturday evening. The program was:

READING—"The Earthquake and the tidal wave," by Emma Orlovsky.

BIOGRAPHY—"Dr. E. M. Gallaudet," by Rachel Shapiro.

READING—"The Bells of St. John," by Rose Weinert.

DEBATE—"Resolved," "That Higher Education is a benefit to the Deaf."

Affirmative Negative

Frances Schwartz Dora Schumack

DIALOGUE—"When City and Country Meet," by Gertrude Lefkowitz and Rose Ortners.

READING—"The Three Roses," by Dora Steffins.

CURRENT EVENTS—By Mabel Bowser.

"THE PRINCESS AND THE PEPP."

Tree Nymph Rose Weinert

Water Sprite Emma Orlovsky

Birely Viola Schwing

The Princess Dora Steffins

Time, Her Maid Frances Schwartz

Zami, a Gipsy Boy Rachel Shapiro

The Fairy Godmother Rose Ortners

Four Royal Guards—Mabel Bowser, Dora Schumack, Gertrude Lefkowitz, Katherine Shafer.

Time—A long, long time ago.

Place—The Princess's garden.

The reading, biography debate, dialogue, etc., were highly appreciated.

The debate was won by the affirmative side.

All did very well in the play, especially Viola Schwing, who does not belong to that class and who is only twelve years of age. Viola's action is somewhat like Jane Lee, the tot film star.

At Sunday morning service, a discourse on "Health," was delivered by Dr. Fox. In the afternoon Prof. Iles gave us an excellent sermon. After the sermon, Dr. Charles A. Leale, Chairman of the Committee of Instruction, gave us a brief talk on Prof. Iles' sermon, his remarks being interpreted by Principal Gardner.

C. M.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mrs. Eugenia Schiffhauer, beloved wife of Matthias J. Schiffhauer, passed away on January 4th, after several months sickness. Besides her husband, she leaves a deaf-mute sister by the name of Mrs. Charles Freund, and her mother, who is at the ripe age of ninety-four years.

Mrs. Schiffhauer was one of the first pupils to enter St. Mary's School when it was opened. She was 65 years and 3 months old at the time of her death.

The funeral was held from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Interment was at Pine Hill.

Mr. Charles W. Kessler, formerly of Chicago, was in town for a couple of days, the guest of his classmates, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick W. Norton. On his way home he stopped off at Rochester, N. Y., to visit relatives, and then went to Philadelphia, Pa., to catch a steamer for his present home at Miami, Florida.

On Sunday, January 30th, about twenty-five of our silents trolleyed to Hamburg, N. Y., aristocratic suburb of this city, to honor Miss Lugarda M. Neblacker's twenty-first anniversary of her birth. She received many handsome presents. Games of all kin were indulged in. Mr. Francis J. Krahling and Miss Mary N. Reilly engineered the whole affair.

Those present were Misses Eckert, Martin, Reilly, O'Meara, Carey, McMahon, Hinchey, Cloas, Cunningham, Foster and Morpew, and Mrs. P. W. Norton, Messrs. Hunt, Hartley, Cypka, Manwelz, Edward Bredecker, and Patrick W. Norton.

Human happiness depends mainly upon the improvement of all opportunities.—*J. T. Basford.*

Mr. P. W. Norton won the first prize, an address book. Second prize was won by William Murphy, a pair of silk hose.

For the ladies, Miss Tillie Reilly won first prize, an autograph album, and Miss Mary Carey, the second prize, a box of candy.

On the 7th of January Mr. and Mrs. David Newhouse (nee Marks) celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage at their home, 15 South Putnam Street. They received many silver presents from relatives and friends.

NEW YORK.

News items for this column should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The Thirteenth Annual Masquerade Ball of Greater New York Division, No. 23, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, at Imperial Hall, Brooklyn, brought together a thousand or more deaf-mutes, and besides being a social success will probably be a financial record breaker.

The figures "13" did not prove a hoodoo in this instance, so the superstitious received a cheerful jolt.

There were present quite a number from out of town. William Japes, who represented Detroit, had been in New York for five weeks, and there was a young lady from the same city, whose name can not be recalled at this moment. From Boston there was William Hall, Joshua Cohen and others. From Providence, R. I., and Connecticut several deaf-mutes were at the big affair. New Jersey, of course, had quite a bunch. The National Capital was represented by Mrs. R. Boswell and Miss Della Raffelman. Philadelphia had the following contingent: John A. Roach, James Purvis, Louis Lovett, William Rothemann, Albert Wolf, Edythe Z. Dunner.

There were twenty dances on the program, with William J. Deegan as floor manager, and Thomas Cosgrove and William Renner, assistant floor managers, and in spite of the limited floor space free from encroachment by the big crowd, every number on the card was danced with encores for a few bars of music after each.

The parade of the maskers brought out all the intricate figures of the Grand March, and was a conglomeration of the beautiful, unique and ludicrous, and we felt sorry for the judges whose duty it was to pick the winners.

The number in fancy costumes was larger than at any of the previous Bal Masques given by the Frats of Division No. 23. Over a hundred gave picturesque variety to the affair. And many hearts beat high with the anticipation of getting a slice of the hundred dollars set aside for cash prizes.

The judges were all from other cities: Mr. John A. Roach, of Philadelphia; Miss Della Raffelman and Mrs. R. Boswell, of Washington, D. C.; P. Sheehan, of Boston; and Mr. Eli Ellis, of Walden, N. Y.; and their selections were as follows:—

LADIES

- 1st, Miss Catherine Spahn, a Ballet Girl.
- 2d, Mrs. Harold McQuade, an Aviatrix.
- 3d, Miss Sarah Pusrin, "Liberty."
- 4th, Miss Viola Boylan, "Pierette."
- 5th, Miss Nina Torback, "Palladium."
- 6th, Miss Anna Menton, "Join the Frats."
- 7th, Miss Violet Pearce, "Three Nations."
- 8th, Miss E. France, Bathing Girl.
- 9th, Mrs. S. Cocks, "House to Let."

GENTLEMEN.

- 1st, Joel Berger, "Hand Down."
- 2d, Peter Kempf, "Brick House."
- 3d, Joseph Lykes, Cannibal.
- 4th, D. Lynch, Spanish Girl.
- 5th, John McKernan, "Villa."
- 6th, Hyman Friedman, "Wild Man."
- 7th, Gerson Taube, Fireman.
- 8th, Louis Bauman, Minstrel.
- 9th, James Reddy, Courtier.

The Souvenir Program, which was quite an ambitious and artistic creation of sixteen pages and cover, introduced the high lights of local fratdom from the organization of No. 23 up to the present time, in the following original couplets:—

"ENTRE NOUS"

If you want to know just "Who is Who" Read this and learn a thing or two.

First we'll explain, to make things plain, Greater New York Div. No. 23 is our name.

We'll start with our first President, H. Pierce Kane, Who started our Division on the road to fame.

Next came our second President Wilbur Bowers, His term well deserves a bouquet of flowers.

Third we had Alexander Pach our "Miracle Man" As our President, he always said, "We Can."

Fourth came Brother Harry J. Powell, although a deaf, Like a statesman, he studied "Roberts Rules" clear.

Fifth we had James Constantine, a pretty young fellow, During his term of office, he was never found yellow.

Sixth came Max Lubin, well known for years, Now all these fellows, lets give him three cheers.

As for our latest addition to this short list, Benjamin Friedwald will make Div. No. 23, twirl.

The floor and reception committees were made up of two hundred and fifty two fraters of Greater New York Division, equally divided.

The pames of ten social members graced the last inch of space on the sixteenth page of the program.

The arrangement committee, by whom the details of the affair were planned and executed and upon whom the major portion of the work devolved, were: Benjamin Friedwald, Ex Officio, Harry J. Powell, Chairman, Adolph C. Berg, William Davis, James H. Manning, Harry J. Goldberg, Allan Hitchcock, Isidore Blumenthal, and A. F. Schoenwaldt. And this is how the Frat poet described them:—

We'll start with our Chairman, Big Ben, Who is always found busy with pen, As a critic he thinks he is right Providing the men are short on sight, Friedwald will put it over, but when.

There is a fellow we call Harry, Who is in a hurry to marry, When the nation "went dry" We all heard Powell cry, "Now where will my weary bones tarry."

There's a heavy one we call Hitchcock, A gentleman who is worthy a "knock" You will see him here tonight And we need have no fear, His new designs will match ladies socks.

Here is lonesome Harry Goldberg, To Canada flew, and left this burg, He will be here with us tonight So girls don't let him out of sight, When you get a glance at Goldberg.

There is a fat fellow called William, Who is a jolly good fisherman, When I was with Davis on the sea I heard the crowd say, oh gee; Bill on his hip, has a pippin.

And here is Brother James H. Manning, Ladies and Misses dresses he is selling, He will have his eye on some dear Peddling dresses he has no fear, Jimmy for customers is pining.

Here's a little one we call Adolph, And we're told, he's a bear at golf, You'll see him here tonight With the "wimmin'" he's in right, For in the waltz, look out for Adolph.

Well here's our Brother Schoenwaldt, Who, in his soup, never misses salt, He will be here and root In his new Sunday suit, And the members will be given a jolt.

And here is our bookbinder, Isidore, The youngest married man on the floor, To be called "papa" is great— Blumenthal will be at the gate, To welcome his in-laws with a roar.

And last, but not at all the least, When it's time for the band to cease, You will be glad you had the chance To enjoy yourself at the dance, Given by Div. No. Twenty-three, N.F.S.D.

The officers of Number Twenty-Three for the current year are: Benjamin Friedwald, President; Fred C. Berger, Vice-President; Dennis A. Hanley, Secretary; Allen Hitchcock, Treasurer; Adolph C. Berg, Director; H. Hannemann, Serg't-at-Arms. Board of Trustees—John D. Shea, Chairman; Ehrich M. Berg, Max M. Lubin.

A stork brought a big bouncing boy to Mrs. Herbst's home, Greenville, New Jersey, on January 10th, 1921. The christening took place on Sunday, January 30th, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Herbst gave a big reception. Mrs. Marks, "Mrs. Herbst sister," with her husband, came from New Haven, Ct., with their big car and took Miss Bertha Kausridde of Brooklyn, the godmother of the baby, and Mr. Waterburg of New Jersey, the godfather, and Mr. Herbst to the church, and the baby was baptised Robert Monroe Herbst.

When they came back, they had a big supper. The table was set beautifully. The baby received many beautiful presents. Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. H. Herbst, Master William and Harry Herbst Jr., Mr. Herbst, the father.

Mr. and Mrs. Klinghardt from Westchester, N. Y., Mrs. Marks from New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Kausridde from Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Callanda from Jersey City, N. J., Mrs. Dorothy Guntz from Greenville, N. J., Mr. Waterbury from New Jersey, Mr. Martin Schlip from New Jersey, Mr. Charles Schlip from New Jersey, Mr. Charles Parrell from New Jersey, Miss Bertha Kausridde from Brooklyn, Miss Anna Sëman from Brooklyn, Miss Babe Sheehan from New Jersey, Miss Tessie Calla from New Jersey, and many others were present.

On Friday afternoon, January 28th, Mr. Charles Wiemuth and Miss Wanda Makowski took Miss Lavond around the city to give a last (?) look at dear old New York before she left for the Golden City—San Francisco, California, on the next day.

A surprise farewell party had been going in preparation in the mean time, and eighteen ex-classmates and friends of Nadine's were invited by Vera Hoffman. The crowd came in at the abode of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hoffman in the evening, Nadine not being present. A signal informed us of Lavond's arrival and the room was made dark.

Nadine has been a boarder there since her graduation from Fanwood, 1920, and this is how she got "awfully" surprised. It was a force of habit for her to light the dining-room, and in there she found every one surrounding her. The parlor was occupied with the playing of games, dancing and the clicking of our fingers.

Jack Seltzer proved to be a modern "Jester" and did things that amused the bunch.

Every one had something to wish for Lavond, and some good gifts were presented her much to her amazement.

Chas. Sussman did not seem to understand the occasion—that he danced all the time, sometimes

alone. Max Hoffman did the detecting job—seeing that nobody was deprived of their pleasure.

The "eats" was a good filling, and here's what we had: chicken salad, pickles, olives, cocoa, home made cakes, fruit, nuts, and oh, I wish I could get what was left—the delicious chocolates.

The party was solely given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoffman, parents of Max, Verabara and Anna. The children arranged the party and it will be a memory worth remembering.

Those present were: Misses Rebecca Champagne, Jennie Pedersen, Sarah Kremen, Eva Miller, Rose Wax, Clara Sylvester, Anna Jacobs, Bessie Frey, Wanda Makowski, Verabara, Esther and Anna Hoffman, and the Messrs. Emanuel Keuber, M. Demonicio Ciavolino, Reuben Pois, George St. Clair, Albert Neger, Charles Sussman, Max and Nat Hoffman, Morris Kremen, Charles Wiemuth, and the writer, Jack Seltzer, and also the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hoffman. The married daughter, Mrs. May Raphael, of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, was present too.

Having allowed their desires for a house to remain so long dormant after they sold theirs in Richmond Hill one year ago, Mr. and Mrs. George Kinsey set forth to make a survey of the Long Island plains for one; and it was not long before they knew it that their realty acquisition had become a reality to one of a galaxy of cottages of the semi-bungalow type at Hollis.

A number of their friends met by appointment at the Long Island R. R. Station with the intention to surprise them, as well as to felicitate with them upon their good fortune. Alighting at the Hollis Station, the party weeded their way along a road for a short distance and then turned into Pharnes Avenue, continuing its way headed by a vanguard of those who "knew the ropes," or were supposed to—passing the goal by two houses. When Mr. Kinsey himself, who was seated upon a chair in the glass-enclosed piazza, ran out gesticulating at the moving crowd, creating an anomaly of the vanguards becoming the trailers as the party ascended the steps. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Halsey arrived there earlier, also by pre-arrangement. Whether Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey were surprised or not is an open question—they at least did look at the invaders with wide open eyes and mouths. With the good things brought along the kitchen was put to service, and at 6:30 all sat down to a delightful repast in the dining-room, which opens from the living room. An inspection of bungalow from cellar to the upper floor was made and the decision of all was that a better choice could not have been made, and which also testified to their knowledge of realty values.

Those comprising the party were: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. McMaun, Miss Gussie Berley, Mrs. Mary Haight, Miss Violet Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bothner, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Pfeiffer, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey's son, who lives a few blocks away from his parents, dropped in at supper time and staid a few minutes.

We have often read of surprise parties being sprung on divers persons by divers means, and of how the unhappy (?) victim of such trickery was taken unawares, etc., etc., yet have always had a feeling that all was not as it seemed, that the victim always had a suspicion, or had received a hint, or even was aiding and abetting in setting the trap for his own discomfiture, if so it may be called.

Notwithstanding all the above, we were present at a genuine surprise party tendered to Miss (?) Gantz at her home in Brooklyn, Saturday evening, January 29, 1921. We say genuine, because when Miss Gantz got back after being coerced into going to the movies, while her friends gathered, she had on a house dress and was quite mortified over it.

The chief conspirators, Mrs. Juhring and Mrs. C. Thompson, deserve all credit for the success of the party which rolled on through the evening with games, new and old, and finally was brought to a close with a delightful buffet supper. Those present were the Misses Gantz; Messdames Juhring, Thompson, Jastram, Poorman, Eichele, Dackerman, and Gantz; the Misses Grossman; and Messrs. James, Anderson, Thompson, Kerstetter, Poorman and Funk.

In last week's write up of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League big affair held at the 23d Regiment Armory, January 22d, 1921. Nothing was said of the basket-ball games. The Bloomer Girls toed the mark on time. The Deaf Mutes' Union League First team played rings around them, and in the second half the second team of the League were substituted. The Deaf-Mutes' League won by 19 to 8.

In the game between the Lexington A. C. and the Oakland, the former won by 20 to 7.

H. A. D. NOTES.

Dr. Thomas F. Fox gave a most interesting and instructive lecture last Friday evening, February 4th. His subject was "Seeing and Being."

This Friday evening, February 11th, Mr. Marcus L. Kenner will discourse on "If Lincoln were alive today."

The Athletic Committee of the Men's Club have arranged basket ball games for every Wednesday evening during January and February (except Ash Wednesday, February 9th) with outside clubs, to be played on St. Ann's Court. Admission is only 15 cents, to help defray expenses. Don't forget February 21st, the big game: between Gallaudet College and the Men's Club team.

The Brooklyn Guild has postponed its Spider Web Party from February 19th to February 26th, when it hopes to see its many friends at St. Mark's Chapel. A good time is assured all who attend.

BORN—In St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N. Y., on February 3d, 1921, a girl, named Eleanor, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Herman, formerly of Brooklyn. Mrs. Herman was Miss Rose Robinson.

PITTSBURGH.

There was a meeting of the P. S. A. D. Branch January 15, but only a small crowd responded, owing to other attractions and inclement weather, consequently not much was accomplished. A committee, however, was appointed to make arrangements for the meeting of the P. S. A. D. in Pittsburgh the coming summer. It is composed by Messrs. F. A. Leitner, chairman, F. R. Gray, Samuel Nichols, H. Bards and G. M. Teegarden. And by the way it is about time to get busy too.

"Pittsburgh is the most picturesque city in America, one rich in romance and history, the world's greatest center of industry." No, this is not our "brag," but the sober reflection of visitors from other great cities. They saw the truth and dared to "print it."

The N. A. D. Branch held a meeting, January 29th, at the central Y. M. C. A. and there was a full-house. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, altho there was the usual number of those who "just came to set 'em talk."

Considerable discussion was provoked by a motion to petition the State Employment Bureau to protect the deaf in their "right" to hold their jobs, willy-nilly. The Secretary was instructed to get up said petition and forward it to Employment Bureau. How that will help the deaf to retain their positions against the wish of their employers, we do not quite understand. The fight for the repeal of the unjust automobile law prohibiting the deaf from driving motor vehicles, was to be pushed with the utmost vigor. Mr. Forbes presented letters from the Register of Motor vehicles which defined what 2d normal hearing meant and the register's definition:—"The applicant should stand with his back to the examiner who should address him in a natural tone of voice. With 2 percent normal hearing applicant should respond to the address of the examiner standing one foot behind him. Failure of the applicant to do so will demonstrate less than 2 percent normal hearing." That certainly doesn't leave the ghost of a chance for any deaf person to obtain a license to run a machine in Pennsylvania.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Branch should be a social affair. The date is April 30th, and a committee was appointed to arrange details and bring out a crowd. The committee consists of Mr. W. L. Sawhill, Chairman, Mr. Fritzges, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Allen and Mrs. Bards.

Concerning the activities of the Social League the following was kindly contributed:—

The entertainment given at the Social League rooms on Jan 22d was well carried out, though as usual there was no rehearsal beforehand. Mr. J. Borres and Mr. Stanley, of Akron, Ohio, were to give a boxing match, but Mr. Stanley's boxing togs were not with him at that time and Mr. Borres gave an exhibition of some of the lessons he was taught in the many art. It was enjoyed. The dialogue between Misses Beels and Harman on farm life, was fine.

Mr. Reiser made a hit in the performance of an old farmer coming to town, and learning of the many new device in town, preferred to retire to the farm, not before being pauperized almost by a little profiteering restaurant maid in the person of little Miss Reiser. The cute love scene between Miss Reiser and Harold Sawhill was enjoyed by older persons who had been there themselves.

Coffee, sandwiches and cakes, were served, and all enjoyed swinging their arms and moving their fingers before starting for their respective homes.

Mr. F. R. Gray will give a talk on "Post Office," at the Social League rooms on Sunday evening, February 20th, at 7:30 P.M. Misses Beels and Harmon will give a declamation that evening also. All are welcome to come and meet their friends. It is free to all.

The Social League will banquet on Saturday evening, February 26th, at Kramer's Atlantic Garden, 25 Graeme Street. The visitors can assemble at the League room Saturday afternoon, until time to walk down to the Garden. Banquet to start at 8:30 P.M. and \$1.25 per plate will be charged.

Write to W. L. Sawhill for tickets, 109 Ivy Street, Swissvale Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Several officials of the W. P. I. D. will be with us. Come and join us at the feast. By doing so we will boost the Nad to some extent.

Mrs. J. M. Rolhouse has returned to the bosom of her family, after several weeks absence in Reading with her mother and oldtime friends. She had a glorious time there, judging by appearances.

Peter Gillooly, of Woodlawn, is still riding on the crest of popularity in his home town, it would seem. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Woodlawn Athletic Club, having a membership of 500, it is said. Peter certainly takes to Athletics when is he chosen to coach the club's foot ball team as well as other squads. His brother was recently consulted by the Tariff's Committee in Congress, and Peter is sure he gave valuable advice.

Clare Cameron, who graduated at Edgewood a few years ago, and who has been living in Cleveland, working at airplane construction, stopped here recently on his way to Philadelphia. He is to have a position in an airplane factory near Philadelphia, we believe. He is the only deaf person from these parts who has experienced being up in the air in reality. He can talk interestingly about it too.

We are informed that Mrs. Rush, who has been confined to a Pittsburgh hospital for several months, is much improved, which is good news to her friends. Also it is reported that Miss Euna Boyd, also at a hospital, is much better and is at home again.

G. M. T.

BOSTON.

The Annual Altar Guild meeting of the St. Andrew's Silent Mission was held in Trinity Church, on Thursday, January 27th, 1921. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. William P. Browne; Vice-President, Mrs. Ernest A. Sargent; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. Chase; Social Secretaries: Mr. Ernest A. Sargent for April; Mrs. M. L. Clark for May, Mrs. Chase for June, Mrs. Brown and Miss Witmore for September, Mr. Richards for October, Miss Smith for November, Miss Nellie Green for December.

An Oral Service was given in the Library Room of Trinity Church, on Sunday afternoon, January 30th, 1921, at 4 P.M. The Rev. Mr. Hefflon read the Evening Prayer Service. Miss Fanny Lakeman, of Brookline gave an address in speech on one of the parables of Christ, Miss Gertrude Smith, of South Boston, sang two hymns. Quite a few graduates, of the Horace Mann and Northampton Schools were present and all enjoyed the services.

Mr. Ernest A. Sargent, of Brighton, gave a religious talk to the deaf people in Salem, Massachusetts, on Sunday afternoon, January 30th, 1921. Mr. Sargent is a graduate of the Horace Mann School for the Deaf in Boston. He holds a very responsible position with Gray & Davis Company in Cambridge. He has had as many as three hundred people working under his supervision. It is hoped that he will soon become a lay reader for the St. Andrew's Silent Mission.

The Rev. Mr. Kempton, of the Broadway Baptist Church in Cambridge, Mass., has invited the deaf-mutes of Boston and vicinity to come to his church, on Sunday evening, February 6th, 1921, at 7:30 P.M. He will give a special service to deaf-mutes and Miss Emily Goldsmith, of Cambridge, will interpret for the deaf people. After the services, a social hour will be held in the vestry. Rev. Mr. Kempton is very much interested in the deaf people and he is anxious to meet them. It is hoped that there will be many deaf people there.

The monthly business meeting of the Horace Mann School Benevolent Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building in Boston. The name of the association will be changed to the Massachusetts Benevolent Association in February, and there will an election of new officers for the new association. It is hoped that many deaf people in the State of Massachusetts will join the new association.

The announcements will be printed early in March.

A. E. D.

The Maoris Indians of New Zealand are descended from a race which once inhabited Hawaii. They traveled by canoe among the islands of the Pacific many centuries ago, say the scientists.

PHILADELPHIA.

An exceptionally good moving picture show was given at All Souls' Parish House, on Saturday evening, fifth of February, and was enjoyed by a full house. The proceeds will be used to purchase a new screen to replace the old one which is most unsatisfactory. The fund is not yet sufficient to secure the kind of screen desired and there will be no hurry to buy one. It is hoped that some day All Souls' Church will also own a moving picture machine, in view of the fact that a movement is on foot by a proposed inter-church organization to control and provide the use of films that will not be objectionable, but rather helpful in promoting the morale of the young. The above entertainment was in charge of Mr. Harry E. Stevens.

On Thursday evening, February 3d, Mr. Barton Senseuig, a teacher of the Mt. Airy School, entertained the members of the Clero Literary Association by a refresh of current events that was interesting, instructive and entertaining. Mr. Senseuig has not mastered the sign-language, except some of the more common signs, but he managed to make himself very clear by the use of the manual alphabet.

A very belated report has reached us about a fatal accident to Burd Richmond, a well-known deaf-mute of Scranton, Pa., in the early part of January. We are unable to give details, but the main facts appear to be that while in the engine-room of the place where he worked, he slipped on the greasy floor and was caught by the large fly-wheel and hurled round several times, sustaining injuries from which he died a few days afterwards.

Miss Florence Johnston, late of Akron, Ohio, but now of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Ida, Ellingworth were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Scudder to the Knights of De l'Espe social in Philadelphia last January 22d. They enjoyed the evening very much in making new acquaintances and hope to visit Philadelphia again soon.

A game of basket ball between the Gallaudet College team and the Silent Stars of this city will be played at the Nicetown Boys' Club on Thursday evening, February 17th. The local deaf are asked to patronize the game. Admission will be fifty cents. Dancing may be indulged in after the game.

Mr. Arthur A. Finch, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Victor A. Sacco, of New Orleans, La., are the newest additions to the Philadelphia deaf community. Both have secured work here.

The new athletic association of All Souls' Parish, which was formed on January 25th last, elected the following officers: President, Wilbur Dorworth; Vice-President, Miss Edythe Z. Dunner; Secretary, Henry J. Pulver; Treasurer, Charles W. Waterhouse. At the next meeting of the association on February 15th, it is expected that rules for its government will be adopted. The preparation of the rules is in the hands of Messrs. Pulver, Lipsett and Stevens.

Miss Grace Eaton, of New York City, was a visitor at All Souls' on the 30th ult. She was the guest of Miss Edythe Z. Dunner while here.

A son was born to Mrs. B. Ritter Good, of Haddon Heights, N. J., daughter of Mrs. Morris N. Garbett, (formerly Mrs. Viola King) of Scranton, Pa., in January. The child is named Vernon Leroy Good. Mrs. Garbett came down from Scranton to be with her daughter and will remain about a month.

Fred Waltz, of Trenton, N. J., was at All Souls' entertainment on Saturday evening, February 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. George Curtin, of Altoona, Pa., "newlyweds," were here for a short time last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul (nee Esther Rappaport), of New York City, surprised their friends by looming up here unexpectedly last Saturday evening. They were at the movie show.

Mrs. Laura Pennell's brother-in-law died on January 28th, after being bedfast for eleven months with paralysis. He was buried in Danville, Pa. Our sympathy is tendered her.

The Catholic deaf, at their meeting on Sunday, 6th inst., contributed \$28.00 towards relief work in Ireland.

James L. Patterson attended a dramatic entertainment of the William G. Warden's Beneficial Society on January 18th, and enjoyed it immensely.

Mr. James L. Jennings' middle finger of the left hand became infected after the removal of a splinter.

The usual Lenten service will be held at All Souls' Church for the Deaf on Ash Wednesday. After that day, a short Lenten service will be held every Thursday evening preceding the meeting of the Clero Literary Association.

The mild winter is causing much favorable comment by most everyone.

The pearl is least appreciated by the oyster that begot it.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Miss Blanche Hampton and Mr. William Sneve were married in the Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, Seattle, January 12th, the Rev. Geo. Gaertner officiating.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties. A brother of the groom and a sister of the bride witnessed as best man and bridesmaid.

The wedding feast was held at the bride's parents home. Only immediate relatives of both families were present.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sneve are popular young people of sterling character, and have a host of warm friends, who wish them much happiness and joy in their journey through life.

After spending a short honeymoon in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., traveling in their large Oldsmobile, they returned to their ranch at SILVANA.

Miss Effie Gerson, of Tacoma, and Mr. John Gerson, of Tacoma, were married December 30th, in Seattle, by the Rev. Geo. Gaertner. They are now living in their large, cozy home, in Tacoma. All join in congratulations and best wishes.

Louie "Iron Pole" Kotula, mainstay pitcher of the Pe Ell baseball team, 1920 Champions of Southwestern Washington, was a recent visitor in town. Of the eleven games played by Pe Ell, Louie won all but two.

The congratulations of the local deaf are extended to Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Gaertner, to whom a son was born on January 13th.

Several marriages occurred the previous months which have not been reported in the JOURNAL. The following were most surprising.

Miss Hazel Houtchens, of Spokane, to Mr. Howell, of Minnesota, at Spokane, September 19th, Rev. Gaertner officiating.

Miss Ruby Davidson, formerly of the Vancouver school, to Mr. E. H. Whitehead, of Victoria, B. C., in October. They are now living in Victoria.

Edward Hale, of Tacoma, and Adat Yoran, of Eugene, Oregon, in Vancouver, Wash., November 13th.

A 9-pound girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Krause, of Mt. Vernon, November 16th.

At the Frat election of officers in December the following were elected: President, A. W. Wright; Vice-President, John Bodley; Secretary, Olof Hanson; Treasurer, C. K. McConnell; Director, Hugh Holcombe; Sergeant-at-arms, Fred Kuhn; Trustees, John Bodley and L. O. Christenson (holdovers), and Roy Harris.

L. O. Christenson has installed a 10x15 job press in his shop. Although the printing business is quite dead in Seattle at present, both L. O. Christenson and W. S. Root find more work than they can handle.

Sam Schneider is owner of a shoe shining parlor in the S. & S. Card Room and is doing good business.

The Silent Frat Basket Ball team took the first four games in a row, but since joining the City Cage League have dropped five straight. December 25th, the team journeyed south and played the Vancouver School Deaf Five in the morning. It was a good, clean game, Seattle coping it, 19-12.

That very evening it won another game, by downing the strong Portland N. F. S. D. team, 19-18. There being much rivalry the game was bitterly fought, and the result was in doubt till the end.

Seattle Silent Frats

Portland N. F. S. D.	Kelly
Kuhn	Foster
West	Thayer
Wood	C
Wilson	Greenwald
Sanders	Fowler

Referee, W. S. Hunter; Umpire, Bird Crane. Substitutions: Accout for Thayer; Duve for Fowler. Two 20-minute halves.

On December 31st the Portlanders came up to avenge us, but were again defeated in another hard contested game, 25-19.

After the game the Long Green Blowout was pulled off. There were many out of town visitors, several from Portland, Oregon, who accompanied their team.

It was a great night and the party did not break up till 7:30 A.M. New Year's, when several went to see the Everett High School team wallop the East Tech. High School of Cleveland, Ohio, 16-7, for the Inter-scholastic championship of the U. S.

January 29, 1921 O. A. S.

Obituary of Maryland.

REV. O. J. WHILDEN, General Missionary, 2100 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore—Grace Mission, Grace and St. Peter's Church, Park Ave. and Monument St.

SERVICES.
First Sunday, Holy Communion and Sermon, 3:15 P.M.
Second Sunday, Evening Prayer and Address, 3:15 P.M.
Third Sunday, Evening Prayer and Sermon, 3:15 P.M.
Fourth Sunday, Litany, or Ante-Communion and Sermon, 3:15 P.M.
Fifth Sunday, Ante-Communion and Catech

INCOME TAX FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Births, deaths, and marriages during the year 1920 affect materially income tax returns for that year. Millions of babies were added to family circles, each of whom brings an exemption of \$200 in the parents' income tax return. Widows and widowers who lost their husbands or wives during the year are especially affected. They are single for the purposes of the income tax law and are granted only an exemption of \$1,000, unless the head of a family. Persons who were divorced or separated by mutual agreement during the year also must consider themselves as single persons. The status of the taxpayer on December 31, 1920, determines the amount of the exemptions. If on that day the taxpayer was married and living with wife or husband, claim may be made for the \$2,000 exemption. If single, or married and not living with wife or husband on December 31, the exemption is only \$1,000. Persons who reached majority during the year and whose earnings for that period amounted to \$1,000 or more, or \$2,000 or more, according to their marital status, must file a return and pay a tax on their net income in excess of those amounts. To avoid penalty, the return must be in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives, or has his principal place of business, on or before midnight of March 15, 1921.

The Big Talk of the Town
BASKET BALL & DANCE
under the auspices of
St. Vincent's Athletic Assoc'n
to be held at
HARLEM CASINO
At 116th Street,
Near Lenox Ave.
Sunday Night, Feb. 27, 1921
Preliminary game announced later
ST. VINCENT BIG V
VS.
SILENT SEPARATES
for the
CHAMPIONSHIP
of Greater New York
Admission, 50 Cents Door opens, 7.30
Music by our Favorite
Committee of Arrangements
Matthew Higgins, Chairman
Ed. Bonvillian, Asst. Chairman
Come one, come all! Bring your friends. This promises to be the best and most interesting affair of the season, so come and see who is the champion of the deaf community in basket shooting.

WILL YOU BE MY VALENTINE?
ALL ABOUT IT NEXT WEEK IN THIS SPACE
XAVIER DE L'EPÉE SOCIETY
Sunday Evening, Feb. 27, 1921
Ah! Come and Be My VALENTINE!
THE COMMITTEE.
Rev. Hugh A. Dalton, S.J., Moderator
Sylvester J. Fogarty, President

PACH STUDIO
111 Broadway, N. Y.
will be glad to fill orders for the
DETROIT PHOTOGRAPH SOUVENIRS
CIRKUT PANORAMA
At Hotel Statler
After October 1st, \$2 per copy
GALLAUDET ALUMNI
At Tashmoo Park
ALSO "OWLS"

Black and White, \$1.50
Sepia, 2.00
Sent on receipt of price.

\$50 — In Cash Prizes — \$50
Divided for Original, Handsome, and Comic Costumes.

Masquerade and Ball
Given under the auspices of
N. J. Deaf-Mutes' Society
Of Newark, N. J.
Saturday Eve., April 23, 1921
—AT—
KREUGER'S AUDITORIUM
28-30 Belmont Avenue
NEWARK, N. J.
Music Furnished by Basile Orchestra
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS
COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS
Julius Aaron, Chairman
Albert Balmuth Isaac J. Lowe

Something New and Unique
Indoor Field Athletics and Games
under the auspices of
WOMAN'S PARISH AID SOCIETY
FOR THE BUILDING FUND
Saturday Evening, May 14th.
(Particulars later.)

Dramatic Reading
"MAZEPPA"
under the auspices of the W. P. A. S.
By MR. WILLIAM G. JONES
AT THE
Guild Room of St. Ann's Church
511 West 148th Street
Saturday Evening, Feb. 12th.
AT 8:15 P.M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS

WHIST & DANCE
OF THE
Hebrew Association of the Deaf
AT THE
S. W. J. D. BUILDING
40-44 West 115th St.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 12th
Lincoln's Birthday
8 P.M.
ADMISSION, 35 CENTS

MOVING PICTURES
INCLUDES DEAF-MUTES' PLAYS AND PICNIC
under the auspices of
Lutheran Guild of the Deaf
will be held at
St. Mark's Parish House
626 Bushwick Ave., one block from Broadway and Myrtle Ave. L Station
BROOKLYN
—ON—
Saturday Evening, Feb. 12th
at 8 o'clock
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS
COMMITTEE:
Erich M. Berg, Chairman
William D. Bergmann

RESERVED FOR
Nov. 17, 18, 19, 1921

ST. VALENTINE PARTY
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE
ORGANIZED 1886 INCORPORATED 1901
143 West 125th Street
Saturday Evening, February 12th.
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
GAMES AND USEFUL PRIZES.
ADMISSION, (including refreshments) - 35 CENTS
April 16—Easter Party Oct. 29—Ghost Party
June 25—Strawberry Festival Nov. 23—Thanksgiving Party
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
A. BARR, Chairman
R. COHEN MAX HOFFMAN

SAUL OF TARSUS
A Biblical Drama
—IN A—
PROLOGUE AND THREE ACTS
WILL BE GIVEN AT
St. Ann's Church for the Deaf
In aid of the Building Fund
Saturday Evening, March 12, 1921
TICKETS 50 CENTS

CARNIVAL OF NATIONS
AT
ST. ANN'S CHURCH
Friday and Saturday, April 8th and 9th
A Series of Gorgeous Surprises.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS

Basket Ball and Dance
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
TRINITY DEAF-MUTES
TO BE HELD AT
THE LYCEUM, 86th St. and Third Ave.
Wednesday Evening, March 16th.
Trinity Deaf-Mutes Big Five
VS.
Deaf-Mutes' Union League Five
FOR A SILVER TROPHY.
Admission, 50 Cents Doors open at 7 p.m.
MUSIC BY OUR FAVORITE
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
ROSARIO A. LA SCALA, Chairman
ROSLINO LA CURTO, Asst. Chairman

WANTED
A Maid to do general housework. Apply in person or by letter to Mrs. Dyer, 3212 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Help Wanted
Male and Female. Three skilled photo-retouchers, two proof-retouchers, one learner-retoucher, one assistant printer. See or write to Mr. Victor Hariton, care Bachrach's Studio, 124 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

RESERVED FOR
JANUARY 14, 1922

The Season's Stellar Attraction!
BASKET BALL
ON THE COURT OF
St. Ann's Church for the Deaf
511 West 148th Street
GALLAUDET COLLEGE
Of Washington, D. C.
VS.
SILENT FIVE
Of Men's Club
ALSO STAR PRELIMINARY GAME
Monday Evening, February 21, 1921
Washington's Birthday Eve.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS
PROCEEDS FOR THE BUILDING FUND
F. M. NIMMO, Manager.

GRAND BALL
GIVEN BY THE
National Association of the Deaf
(Greater New York Branch)
YORKVILLE CASINO
210-214 East 86th Street
Saturday Evening, April 30, 1921
TICKETS, (Including War Tax and Wardrobe) ONE DOLLAR
\$50 IN PRIZES
Will be given to deaf organizations selling most tickets, according to quota. \$25 to first, \$15 to second, and \$10 to third. In awarding Prizes, in case of a tie in first, second, or third, the published amount will be given to each.
SWEYD'S ORCHESTRA WILL FURNISH THE MUSIC
COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS
Herman F. Beck, Chairman
Miss M. E. Sherman, Vice-Chairman Miss Elsie L. Grossman, Secretary
Charles Schatzkin, Treasurer J. Pierson Radcliffe
Mrs. Anna Sweyd Max Lubin
Committee Reserves All Rights

FIRST ANNUAL GAMES
—OF THE—
Fanwood Athletic Association
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
N. Y. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF
TO BE HELD ON THE INSTITUTION'S GROUNDS
Monday Afternoon, May 30, 1921
FROM 2 P.M. UNTIL 6 P.M.
Events open to the Graduates and Students of Fanwood:
1. Centipede Race. 2. Sack Race. 5. Tug-of-War.
3. Tunnel Ball. 4. Pillow Fighting.
1. 100-yds. Dash (handicap limited 8 feet).
2. One Mile Run.
3. One Mile Relay Race.
4. 70-yds Hurdle Dash. (Three Hurdles).
5. Wrestling Match—Lowest Time. (Weight limit 140, 125, 115 lbs.)
PRIZES—Gold Medal for 1st Place.
Gold Scarf Pin for 2d Place.
Bronze Medal for 3d Place.
Prizes to be awarded by Isaac B. Gardner, M.A., Principal of the Institution.
To be eligible for events, athletes must be graduates of Fanwood. Entries will close with Frank T. Lux, 99 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York City, not later than May 15th. Entrance fee, individual event, 15 cents.
Admission to Grounds, 25 Cents
No Entry will be received except upon this form.
OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK
FANWOOD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
Please enter me in the following Events, for which I inclose the sum of.....1921
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1..... 3..... 5.....
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The PAS-A-PAS CLUB, Inc.
Entire 4th floor
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Business Meetings..... First Saturdays
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Club rooms open every day
Join the N. A. D. Boost a good cause!
First Congregational Church
Ninth and Hope, Los Angeles, Cal.
Deaf-mute service, 3 P.M., under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Kennedy. Visiting mutes are welcome.
The Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes
Meets at St. Mark's Chapel, Adelphi Street, near De Kalb Avenue, first Thursdays of each month, at 8 P.M.
GUILD ENTERTAINMENTS
MEETINGS 1921
Feb. 3 Sat., Feb. 26, Spider Web Party.
Mar. 3 Sat., Mar. 19, Lecture by Rev. John H. Kent.
April 7 Sat., Apr. 23, Apr. 30 & No Tie
May 5 Sat., May 23, Outing
June 3 Sat., June 11, Strawberry Fest.

DO YOU KNOW?
the Oldest Life Insurance Company in America (New England Mutual) with assets of nearly one hundred millions, offers the best and most liberal policy contract to deaf-mutes, without any extra cost whatsoever?
Free medical examination.
Premium rates (payable semi-annually or quarterly if desired) reduced each year by increasing cash dividends.
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Greater New York Branch OF THE National Association of the Deaf.
Organized to co-operate with the National Association in the furtherance of its stated objects. Initiation fee, \$1.50. Annual dues, \$1.00. Officers: Marcus L. Kenner, President, 40 West 115 Street; John H. Kent, Secretary, 511 West 148th Street; Samuel Frankenheim, Treasurer, 18 West 107th Street.
Deaf-Mutes' Union League, Inc.
143 West 125th St., New York City.
THE object of the Society is the social, recreative, and intellectual advancement of its members. Stated meetings are held on the third Thursdays of every month. Members are present for social recreation Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings, and also on holidays. Visitors' coming from a distance of over twenty-five miles are always welcome. Anthony Capelli, President; Jack Seltzer, Secretary. Address all communications to 143 W. 125th Street, New York City.

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Greater New York Division, No. 23
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The S. A. C. meets on third Wednesday of each month, at 235 Mulford Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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